

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1867.

[No. 1964]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
may at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Cir-
cuit Court of the district of Columbia,
for the county of Alexandria, in the case of
Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin,
will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th
day of July next, between the hours of 12 and
2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready
money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-
street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the
Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front,
and in depth 88 feet to a 20-foot alley.

R. MOSS, D. M.
For D. C. BAKER, Marshal.

Potomac Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an annual
meeting of the stockholders of the Poto-
mac Company, will be held according to law
at the Union Tavern in George Town on
Wednesday the 3d day of August next; when
the proceedings of the board of Directors,
with the President's accounts, receipts and dis-
bursements since the last general meeting, will
be laid before them for their consideration.

JOS. CARLETON, President, P. C.
By order, George Town, July 1, 1867.

For Sale.

A stout NEGRO WOMAN, about thirty-
six years of age. She is a good cook, wash-
er, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26.
142 hhd. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS.

This spring's Philadelphia importation, and
of excellent quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.

Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy.

5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthen
ware, particularly assorted for coun-
try stores.

30 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.

2000 bushels do.
4300 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.

June 10.
TO RENT,
A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining
my own) well suited for the wet goods busi-
ness.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba, and for Sale, by the subscri-
bers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Rustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. Wadsworth & Butler.

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill—
To such a one good wages will be given—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Joseph Smith, Alexandria.

March 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED

30 barrels WHISKEY

2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 cases choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper

Imperial }
Hyson } Of this year's im-
Young Hyson, and } portation & very
Hyson-skin } fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines,
liquors and groceries, he will sell very low
for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 13.

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of BROAD CLOTHS, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them entitled to drawback.

Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-
casks.

New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7.

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior
quality, which will be sold low.

Likewise on Hand,
6 hhd. good Sugar,
10 hhd. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for
family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee

10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhd. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.

AND IN STORE,
27 hhd. south Potomac Tobacco.

May 11.

District of Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it
may concern, That the Consul General
of Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary,
Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawason and
Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister-Paris; 200 casks lime
50 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.

IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
30 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, } FRESH
15 do. young hyson } TEAS.
5 hhd. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havana white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels fall mackerel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrachs.

60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.

June 20.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the com-
mons near Alexandria, on the 10th inst.
a GREY HORSE, about 8 years old, strong
made, short tail and mane very much worn off
by the collar—and when last seen his right
eye very sore. The above reward will be
paid for the horse and thief, or FIVE DOL-
LARS for the horse alone.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

July 13.

LADIES' PLAID SHOES.

I HAVE just received an elegant assort-
ment of Ladies' Plaid Kid Shoes, of the
most fashionable and pleasing patterns, with
different heels.

Children's Red Morocco, to lace,
And a general assortment of Mens' Shoes.

ALSO,

A few dozen Boys' BONAPARTE CAPS.
These Caps have many good qualities.
They are handsome, durable and light. They
are lined with white leather, and keep the
head cool in the sun. They are pliable and
do not distort it when growing. You may
model the boy's head to your fancy, but you
must give his HEAD its own way.

E. GILMAN.

July 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. } rior quality
3 do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } particularly select-
Best green Coffee, } ed for
Chocolate, of a superior quality } family use.

MADEIRA,
Busellon,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flouant
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and snooking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

A Miller Wanted.

To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
beral wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

June 20

NOTICE.

The public are hereby re-
spectfully notified, that Mr. O'Kelly is arrived
in this neighborhood, and has appointed to
preach in the old Methodist meeting-house
to-morrow evening at early candle light, and
on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, when
his future appointments will be made.

July 17

For Sale,

2 bales of excellent twilled Sacking,
40 barrels Rosin,
Coarse and Fine Liverpool Salt.

Wm. J. Hall,

Merchants' Wharf.

July 17

NOTICE.

THE members of the PENNSYLVANIA
COPPER MINE COMPANY are hereby
notified, that a general meeting of the compa-
ny will be held at Gadsby's hotel in Alexan-
dria, on the 31st day of the present month at
8 o'clock in the afternoon. It is earnestly re-
quested that every member will be personal
in his attendance either in person or by proxy
as business very essential to their interests
will be laid before them.

July 17

John Potts, President.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine blitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
3 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
in bottles and bladders
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimen-
to, pepper, ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; flouant indigo; Geo-
gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from E to treble scaled;
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
nchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store,
AN ORATION

DELIVERED ON THE 4TH OF JULY,
at the request of the Washington Society of
Alexandria, by

J. H. THOMAS, Esq. of Fredericksburg (N.)

July 15.

DOCUMENT ON IMPRESSMENT.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to James Munroe, esq. Minister at London, dated 7th January 1804.

[CONCLUDED]

Taking reason and justice for the tests of this practice, it is peculiarly indensible; because it deprives the dearest rights of a regular trial, to which the most inconsiderable article of property captured on the high seas, is entitled; and leaves their destiny to the will of an officer, sometimes cruel, often ignorant, and generally interested by his want of marines, in his own decisions. Whenever property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any grounds to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages, for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable then, or just, that a belligerent commander, who is thus restricted and thus responsible in a case of mere property of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiances, and to carry that decision into instant execution, by forcing every individual he may chuse, into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life to the greatest dangers? Reason, justice and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding. And what is the pretext for it? It is that the similarity of language and of features between American citizens and British subjects, are such as not easily to be distinguished; and that without this arbitrary and summary authority to make the distinction, British subjects would escape, under the name of American citizens, from the duty which they owe to their sovereign. Is then the difficulty of distinguishing a mariner of one country from the mariner of the other, and the importance of his services a good plea for referring the question whether he belongs to the one or to the other, to an arbitrary decision on the spot, by an interested and irresponsible officer? In all other cases, the difficulty and the importance of questions are considered as reasons for requiring greater care and formality in investigating them, and greater security for a right decision on them. To say that precautions of this sort are incompatible with the object is to admit the objection is justifiable; since the only means by which it can be pursued are such as cannot be justified.

The evil takes a deeper die, when viewed in its practice as well as its principles. Were it allowable that British subjects should be taken out of American vessels on the high seas, it might at least be required that the proof of their allegiance should lie on the British side. This obvious and just rule is however reserved; and every seaman on board, though going from an American port, and sailing under the American flag, and some times even speaking an idiom proving him not to be a British subject, is presumed to be such unless shown to be an American citizen. It may safely be affirmed that this is an outrage and an indignity which has no precedent, and which Great Britain would be among the last nations in the world to suffer, if offered to her own subjects or her own flag. Nor is it always against the right presumption alone which is in favor of the citizenship corresponding with the flag that the violence is committed. Not unfrequently it takes place in defiance of the most positive proof, certified in due form by an American officer.

Let it not be said that in granting to American seamen this protection for their rights as such, the point is yielded that the proof lies on the American side and that the want of it in the prescribed form justifies the inference that the seaman is not of American allegiance. It is distinctly to be understood that a certificate usually called a protection to American seamen, is not meant to protect them under their own, or even any other neutral flag on the high seas. We can never admit that in such a situation, any other protection is required for them, than the neutral flag itself on the high seas. The document is given to prove their real character, in situations to which neither the law of nations, nor the laws of their own country are applicable; in other words to protect them within the jurisdiction of the British laws, and to secure to them within

every other jurisdiction, the rights and immunities due to them. If in the course of their navigation even on the high seas, the document should have the effect of repelling wrongs of any sort, it is an incidental advantage only, of which they avail themselves, and is by no means to be misconstrued into a right to exact such a proof or to make any disadvantageous inference from the want of it.

Were it even admitted that certificates for protection might be justly required in time of war from American seamen, they could only be required in cases where the lapse of time from its commencement, had given an opportunity for the American seamen, to provide themselves with such a document. Yet it is certain that in a variety of instances, seamen have been impressed from American vessels, on the plea that they had not this proof of citizenship, when the dates and places of the impressments demonstrated the impossibility of their knowing in time to provide the proof, that a state of war had rendered it necessary.

Whether therefore we consult the law of nations, the tenor of treaties or the dictates of reason and justice, no warrant, no pretext can be found for the British practice of making impressments from American vessels on the high seas.

G. Britain has the less to say in excuse for this practice, as it is in direct contradiction to the principles, on which she proceeds in other cases. Whilst she claims and seizes on the high seas her own subjects voluntarily serving in American vessels, she has constantly given, when she could give, as reason for her not discharging from her service American citizens, that they had voluntarily engaged in it. Nay more, whilst she impresses her own subjects from the American service, altho' they may have been settled and married and even naturalized in the United States she constantly refuses to release from her Americans impressed into it, whenever she can give for a reason that they were either settled or married within her dominions. Thus when the voluntary consent of the individual favors her pretensions, she pleads the validity of the consent. When the voluntary consent of the individual stands in the way of her pretensions it goes for nothing! When marriage or residence can be pleaded in her favor she avails herself of the plea; When marriage and residence or even naturalization are against her, no respect whatever is paid to either! She takes by force her own subjects voluntarily serving in our vessels. She keeps by force American citizens in voluntarily serving in hers. More flagrant inconsistencies cannot be imagined.

Notwithstanding the powerful motives which ought to be felt by the British government to relinquish a practice which exposes it to so many reproaches, it is foreseen, that objections of different sorts will be pressed on you. You will be told first, of the great number of British seamen in the American trade, and of the necessity for their services in time of war and danger. Secondly, of the right and the prejudice of the British nation with respect to what are called the British or narrow seas, where its domain would be abandoned by the general stipulation required. Thirdly, of the use which would be made of such a sanctuary as that of American vessels for desertions and traitorous communication to her enemies, especially across the channel to France.

1st. With respect to the British seamen serving in our trade, it may be remarked first, that the number, though considerable, is probably less than may be supposed; secondly, that what is wrong in itself cannot be made right by considerations of expediency or advantage; thirdly, that it is proved by the fact that the number of real British subjects gained by the practice in question, is of inconsiderable importance even in the scale of advantage. The annexed report to congress on the subject of impressments, with the addition of such cases as may be in the hands of Mr. Erving then our consul in London, will verify the remark in its application to the present war. The statement made by his predecessor during the last war, and which is also annexed, is in the same view still more conclusive. The statement comprehends not only all the applications made by him in the first instance, for the liberation of impressed seamen, between the months of June, 1797, and September, 1801; but many also which had been made previous to his agency by Mr. Pinckney and Mr. King, and which it was necessary for him to renew. These applications, therefore, may fairly be considered as embracing the greater part of the period of the war; and as applications are known to be pretty indiscriminately made, they may be consi-

dered as embracing if not the whole, the far greater part of the impressments, those of the British subjects, as well as others. Yet the result exhibits 2049 cases only, and of this number 102 seamen only, detained as being British subjects, which is less than $\frac{1}{20}$ of the number impressed, and 1142 discharged, or ordered to be so, as not being British subjects, which is more than half the whole number, leaving 805 for further proof, with the strongest presumption that the greater part, if not the whole, were Americans or other aliens, whose proof of citizenship had been lost or destroyed, or whose situation would account for the difficulties and delays in producing it. So that it is certain, that for all the British seamen gained by this violent proceeding, more than an equal number, who were not so, were the victims; it is highly probable that for every British seaman so gained, a number of others, not less than 10 for 1, must have been the victims; and it is even possible that this number may have exceeded the proportion of 20 to 1.

It cannot therefore be doubted, that the acquisition of British seamen by these impressments, whatever may be its advantage, is lost in the wrong done to Americans, ignorantly or wilfully mistaken for British subjects, in the jealousy and ill-will excited among all maritime nations by an adherence to such a practice, and in the particular provocation to measures of redress on the part of the U. S. not less disagreeable to them than embarrassing to Great Britain, and which may threaten the good understanding which ought to be faithfully cultivated by both. The copy of a bill brought into congress under the influence of violations committed on our flag, gives force to this latter consideration. Whether it will pass into a law, and at the present session, is more than can yet be said. As there is every reason to believe that it has been proposed with reluctance, it will probably not be pursued into effect, if any hope can be supported of a remedy, by an amicable arrangement between the two nations.

There is a further consideration which ought to have weight in this question. Altho' the British seamen employed in carrying on American commerce, be in some respects lost to their own nation, yet such is the intimate and extensive connection of this commerce, direct and circuitous, with the commerce, the manufactures, the revenue and the general resources of the British nation, that in other respects its mariners, on board American vessels, may truly be said to be rendering it the most valuable services. It would not be extravagant to make it a question, whether Great Britain would not suffer more by withdrawing her seamen from the merchant vessels of the U. S. than her enemies would suffer from the addition of them to the crews of her ships of war and cruisers.

Should any difficulty be started concerning seamen born within the British dominions, and naturalized by the United States, since the treaty of 1783, you may remove it by observing; First, that very few if any such naturalizations can take place, the law here requiring a preparatory residence of five years, with notice of the intention to become a citizen entered on record two years before the last necessary formality, besides a regular proof of good and moral character, conditions little likely to be complied with by ordinary seafaring persons. Secondly, that a discontinuance of impressments on the high seas will preclude an actual collision between the interfering claims. Within the jurisdiction of each nation, and in their respective vessels on the high seas, each will enforce the allegiance which it claims. In other situations the individuals doubly claimed, will be within a jurisdiction independent of both nations.

Secondly. The British pretensions to domain over the narrow seas are so obsolete, and indefensible, that they never would have occurred as a probable objection in this case, if they had not actually frustrated an arrangement settled by Mr. King with the British ministry on the subject of impressments from American vessels on the high seas. At the moment when the articles were expected to be signed, an exception of the "narrow seas" was urged and insisted on by Lord St. Vincent; and being utterly inadmissible on our part, the negotiation was abandoned.

The objection in itself has certainly not the slightest foundation. The time has been needed when England not only claimed, but exercised pretensions scarcely inferior to full sovereignty over the seas surrounding the British islands, and even as far as Cape Finistere to the south and Van Staten in Norway, to the north. It was a time, however, when reason had

little share in determining the law, and the intercourse of nations, when power alone decided questions of right, and when ignorance and the want of concert among other maritime countries facilitated such usurpation; the progress of civilization and information has produced a change in all those respects, and no principle of the code of public law, is at present better established than the common freedom of the seas beyond a very limited distance from territories washed by them. This distance is not indeed fixed with absolute precision. It is varied in a small degree by written authorities, and perhaps it may be reasonably varied in some degree by local peculiarities. But the greatest distance which would now be listened to anywhere, would make a small proportion of the narrowest part of the narrowest seas in question.

What are, in fact, the prerogatives claimed and exercised by Great Britain over these seas? If they are really a part of her domain, her authority would be the same there as within her other domain. Foreign vessels would be subject to all the laws and regulations framed for them, as much as if they were within the harbors and rivers of the country. Nothing of this sort is pretended. The only instances in which these seas are distinguished from other seas, or in which Great Britain enjoys within them any distinction over other nations, are first the compliment paid by other flags to hers. Secondly, the extension of her territorial jurisdiction in certain cases to the distance of four leagues from the coast. The first is a relic of ancient usurpation, which has thus long escaped the correction which modern and more enlightened times have applied to other usurpations. The prerogative has been often contested, however, even at the expense of bloody wars, and is still borne with ill will and impatience by her neighbors.

At the last treaty of peace at Amiens, the abolition and repeal of this law was strongly pressed by France; and it is not improbable that at no remote day it will follow the fate of the title of "King of France," so long worn by the British monarchs, and at length so properly sacrificed to the lessons of a magnanimous wisdom. As far as this homage to the British flag has any foundation at present, it rests merely on long usage and long acquiescence, which are construed, as in a few other cases of maritime claims, into the effect of a general though tacit convention. The second instance is the extension of the territorial jurisdiction to four leagues from the shore. This too, as far as the distance may exceed that which is generally allowed, rests on a like foundation, strengthened, perhaps, by the local facility of smuggling, and the peculiar interest which Great Britain has in preventing a practice affecting so deeply her whole system of revenue, commerce, and manufactures; whilst the limitation itself to four leagues necessarily implies that beyond that distance no territorial jurisdiction is assumed.

But whatever may be the origin or value of these prerogatives over foreign flags, in one case, and within a limited portion of these seas in another, it is obvious that neither of them will be violated by the exemption of American vessels from impressments, which are no wise connected with either; having never been made on the pretext either of withholding the wonted homage to the British flag, or of smuggling in defiance of British laws.

This extension of the British law to four leagues from the shore is inferred from an act of parliament passed in the year 1738, (9 G. C. 35) the terms of which comprehended all vessels, foreign as well as British. It is possible, however, that the former are constructively excepted. Should your inquiries ascertain this to be the case, you will find yourself on better ground than the concession here made.

With respect to the compliment paid to the British flag, it is also possible that more is here conceded than you may find to be necessary. After the peace of 1738, this compliment was peremptorily withheld by France, in spite of the remonstrances of Great Britain; and it remains for your inquiry, whether it did not continue to be refused, notwithstanding the failure of Amiens to obtain from Great Britain a formal renunciation of the claim.

From every view of the subject, it is reasonable to expect that the exception of the narrow seas, from the stipulation against impressments, will not be inflexibly maintained. Should it be so, your negotiation will be at an end. The truth is, that so great a proportion of our trade direct and circuitous, passes thro' those channels, and such is its peculiar exposure in them to the wrongs practised, that with such an exception any remedy would be very partial. And we can never consent to purchase a partial remedy by confirming a general evil, and by subjecting ourselves to our own reproaches as well as to those of other nations.

Third.—It appears, as we Mr. Thornton, in answer to both which copies are inclosed, which would be given, particularly channel, by the immo American vessels, to the e and the desertion of others time of war may be particul in enemy, forms one of the is a practice of examining aid will be one of the object relinquishment of it.

This plea, like all the other, is satisfactory reply. It could prevail at all agnais, it would authorise the seiz described only, and in ve reign country only; wher impressing is applied to pe whom are alleged to be of and to vessels, whithersoever Great Britain herself. It not only a preference of a one side to a greater object sacrifice of right on one sid the other side.

NEW-YORK,

At a late hour last night Paris papers to the 21st ship American Packet, b ble to make any translation ing a paper.

The captain informs, and Russian armies were other, and a battle mon

We have received by from Cape Francois, a neral Christophe on the 2 repeals the duty of 10 pe cotton and cocoa, and al ers the free exportation in such a way as they ma lusive to their own inte

By the politeness of a arrived from London, on the morning of the have been favored with portant intelligence, which it is derived enti est credit:

Official intelligence w on the evening of t a sortie had been made the combined Russian, while 5000 men from K lected a landing on the to a very bloody and lon which, by the French, have cost the allies 16,0 5000 from Konigsbur or taken prisoners. T of the French, is not names of several of the en, and the allies dem of hostilities for three dead—a part of which (the same account, w 2 or 3000 fewer killed from Denmark.

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Captain Boyd inform left Cadix 5 French ad war were lying at that unable to get out on a squadron by whom the

Captain Weymouth has furnished us with mation relative to the viz.

"That on Friday m was boarded in Hamp from the Bellona, co and treated politely. ed after news, and inf they had received the mation the day before, the dispute would be days. The same eve boarded off cape He the Melampus, which umph of 74 guns had days before. The bo 2 seamen (two of the rowing) who asked ca ry, which he refuse were very much in w ions; that their cre curvy; and that they provisions and water, what they had done w out of the Chesapeake Englishmen? The were distributed on they were Americana ing a bounty and sig in England; and the escape, but did not hem, as has been et

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and such is its peculiar
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ed we can never consent to
remedy by confirming a ge
subjecting ourselves to our
well as to those of other

Third.—It appears, as well by a letter from
Mr. Thornton, in answer to one from me, of
both which copies are inclosed, as from con
versations with Mr. Merry, that the facility
which would be given, particularly in the Bri
tish channel, by the immunity claimed for
American vessels, to the escape of traitors,
and the desertion of others whose services in
time of war may be particularly important to
an enemy, forms one of the pleas for the Bri
tish practice of examining American crews,
and will be one of the objections to a formal
relinquishment of it.

This plea, like all the others, admits a solid
and satisfactory reply. In the first place if it
could prevail at all against the neutral claim,
it would authorise the seizure of the persons
described only, and in vessels bound to a for
eign country only; whereas the practice of
impressing is applied to persons few if any of
whom are alleged to be of either description,
and to vessels whithersoever bound, even to
Great Britain herself. In the next place, it is
not only a preference of a smaller object on
one side to a greater object on the other, but a
sacrifice of right on one side, to expediency on
the other side.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

At a late hour last night, we received
Paris papers to the 21st of May, by the
ship American Packet, but we were not a
ble to make any translations for this morn
ing's paper.

The captain informs, that the French
and Russian armies were in sight of each
other, and a battle momently expected.

We have received by captain Williams,
from Cape Francois, a law issued by ge
neral Christophe on the 21st of June, which
repeals the duty of 10 per cent. upon sugar,
cotton and cocoa, and allows to the plan
ers the free exportation of these articles
in such a way as they may deem most con
ducive to their own interest.

By the politeness of a gentleman, lately
arrived from London, which place he left
on the morning of the 27th of May, we
have been favored with the following im
portant intelligence. The source from
which it is derived entitles it to the high
est credit:

Official intelligence was received in Lon
don on the evening of the 26th of May, that
a sortie had been made from Dantzic by
the combined Russian & Prussian armies,
while 5000 men from Konigsburg had ef
fected a landing on the Haaff, which led
to a very bloody and long contested conflict
which, by the French bulletin, is said to
have cost the allies 10,000 men—the whole
5000 from Konigsburg were either killed
or taken prisoners. The loss on the side
of the French is not mentioned. The
names of several of the officers were giv
en, and the allies demanded a suspension
of hostilities for three days to bury their
dead—a part of which was only granted.
The same account, with the exception of
2 or 3000 fewer killed, was also received
from Denmark.

The next arrival from England will pro
bably bring us the official details of this
event.

Captain Boyd informs us that when he
left Cadiz 5 French and 7 Spanish ships of
war were lying at that place ready for sea,
unable to get out on account of a British
squadron by whom they were blockaded.

Captain Weymouth, from Richmond,
has furnished us with the following infor
mation relative to the British squadron,
viz.

"That on Friday morning (July 10) he
was boarded in Hampton roads, by a boat
from the Bellona, commodore Douglas,
and treated politely. The officer enquir
ed after news, and informed capt. W. that
they had received the president's procla
mation the day before, and that they hoped
the dispute would be terminated in a few
days. The same evening captain W. was
boarded off cape Henry, by a boat from
the Melampus, which vessel and the Tri
umph of 74 guns had dropped down two
days before. The boat had 4 officers and
2 seamen (two of the officers assisted in
rowing) who asked capt. W. for some pou
ltry, which he refused. They said they
were very much in want of fresh provi
sions; that their crews were getting the
scurvy; and that they had plenty of salted
provisions and water. Capt. W. enquired
what they had done with the seamen taken
out of the Chesapeake? and if they were
Englishmen? The officers replied they
were distributed on board the fleet; that
they were Americans, but had received the
king's bounty and signed the ship's papers
in England; and that they had taken the
captain's pinnace, in which they made their
escape, but did not take an officer with
them, as has been erroneously stated."

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Seventy eight thousand and 74 barrels
3,177 half barrels of flour were inspected
in the town of Alexandria, during the
three months ending the 11th inst. which
on a very moderate estimate may be valued
at 550,000 dollars.

The quantity of flour inspected at George
Town during the three months preceding
the 31st ult. exceed thirty seven thousand
barrels, which may be valued at 250,000
dollars.

The whole quantity of flour therefore ex
ported from the district of Columbia dur
ing a single quarter may be estimated at
eight hundred thousand dollars. Besides
the exportation of flour that of Tobacco is
very considerable to which might be add
ed a long list of other articles. Do not
these indisputable facts prove that nothing
is wanting but capital and a wise use of its
resources, to elevate the district to high
commercial importance? There is, prob
ably no place in the United States where
a merchant possessed of ample capital,
would reap so great a profit.

NORFOLK, July 13.

Official notification of the President's
Proclamation, was yesterday sent down to
commodore Douglas, by lieutenant Ham,
in the Revenue Cutter. And this morn
ing the Bellona and Leopard, the two ships
that were in the roads, got under weigh
and went down.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, July 18.

The pilot who took down the ship Victress,
reports, that at eleven o'clock last Monday,
they passed the British fleet at the Capes,
consisting of two 74's, one 50 and a frigate;
were boarded by an officer from the Leopard,
who behaved with extreme politeness; en
quired respecting the state of the public mind
at Baltimore, and was anxious to obtain news
papers, which were given to him. He said
that it never was their intention to obstruct
outward bound vessels. The officer request
ed the favor of being permitted to put the pi
lot on board of any vessels which he might
desire to take up, offering him accommodation
for two or three days on board the Leo
pard. [Baltimore American.]

The Helvetius, captain Bowen, left Can
ton on the 7th March, ten days previous
to her departure an affray between some
Chinese and some of the crew of the Eng
lish East India Company's ship, had tak
en place, in which the latter unluckily kill
ed a Chinese; for whom the Mandarin de
manded a man; which being refused,
the loading of the company's ship was stop
ped; the chief of the English factory had
the mandarines made acquainted, that
unless they were permitted to proceed with
loading of their ships, he would, on ac
count of the approach of the S. W. mon
soon, dispatch them as they were, and
render the Chinese responsible for the
loss that would occur thereon.

Captain Rolls, of his majesty's ship Li
on, of 64 guns, demanded at the same
time, that an officer and six men, who had
been taken by the Ladrones about one
month since, when attempting to land at
Macao to procure provisions, should be
restored; that if they were not, he would
proceed to obtain redress.

The Chinese mandarines gave three
days notice to the English factory, that,
should they obstinately persist in not giv
ing them a man, their supply of provisions
should be stopped; the English had pre
pared themselves in case of any further
disturbances, as the ship Lion of 64 guns,
a brig, and a discovery ship then at Macao,
were held in readiness to proceed at a
moment's notice up the river; the Chi
nese had scaled the guns in their forts;
and very severe consequences were ap
prehended by the gentlemen of the East
India Company.

(Aurora.)

Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.
LAW

Suppressing the duty of 10 per cent. up
on the exportation of sugar, cotton and
cocoa, and abolishing the tax of one
fourth imposed upon the farmers of the
plantations belonging to the state.
The Council of State, upon the proposi
tion of the president and generalissimo
of the land and sea forces of the island
of Hayti, enacts the following law:

Article 1. From the 1st July next, the
duty of 10 per cent. laid by the 1st article
of the decree of the 2d September, 1806,
is, and shall be suspended upon the expor
tation of sugar, cotton and cocoa: It shall
only be retained upon coffee.

2. It shall hereafter be lawful for ves
sels of every description, foreigners or
others, freely to export sugar, cotton and
cocoa; upon which article it is forbidden
to exact any duty whatever.

3. The duty of one fourth imposed up
on the produce raised by the farmers of
the state, by the 5th article of the decree
relating to the mode of renting the na
tional domains of the 22d Dec. 1804, shall
be hereafter abolished.

4. The farmers of the state shall be
subjected to no other charge than the pay
ment of the rent of their farms.

5. The superintendent general of the
finances is strictly enjoined to carry the
above into execution.

Done at the Cape the 20th June, 1807,
4th year of independence.

A. Vernet, Toussaint Brave, Martial
Besse, Jean Philiph, Deaux, Raphael
Ideuel, Jean Baptiste, Juge Fleury,
Paul Romain, chairman, Maguy, sec.

WE the president and generalissimo
of the land and sea forces of the state of
Hayti, have sanctioned, and do hereby
sanction the present law—and direct that
the seal of the state shall be hereunto af
fixed, and that the same be published and
carried into execution throughout the ter
ritory of Hayti. Given at the palace at
the Cape, 21st June, 1807, 4th year of the
independence.

HENRY CHRISTOPHE.

From the Phil. Gazette.

[We have received by the late arriv
als, a report made to Christophe, (the
rival of Petion for supreme authority)
containing the details of the late expedi
tion to Gonaives, which from its length
and the uninteresting nature of several
parts of it, we think unnecessary to
publish entire, contenting ourselves with
making sufficient extracts to give our
readers a general idea of the state of
things which at present exists in that ill
fated island.]

"The city of Gonaives had for a long
time been the centre and rendezvous of the
cossairs of the rebel Petion. It was
from this new Coblentz, that some of his
partisans under the ridiculous denomina
tion of *freres de poil*, (brethren of color)
kept up a correspondence at Port au prince
and acquainted the enemy with every
movement of our army. The sudden and
necessary arrest of some of these conspir
ators seemed to have intimidated the re
mainder, and arrested the progress of
the evil; but it was only a temporary
calm. His excellency the president of
Hayti had scarcely left that place, for the
purpose of suppressing some insurrection
ary movements at Gros Morne, when an
expedition of sixteen or seventeen sail in
which were noticed several American ves
sels, and particularly the ship of a certain
adventurer, whose name is Lewis, the pro
fessed and servile creature of the traitor
Petion, appeared before Gonaives on the
28th of May, having on board a number
of troops ready for disembarkation. Gen.
Magaas, who commanded the place, de
fended it obstinately with a garrison of
only sixty men, cut his way through the
revolvers, after having filled the streets with
their dead bodies, and retreated with his
men in good order to Pongaudin, at the
distance of a league and a half, where he
remained for a week without the revolvers
having ever dared to attack him or to pass
the limits of the city.

His excellency was no sooner made ac
quainted with this state of things, than
he directed gen. Magoy and col. Jason to
dislodge the rebels and drive them into the
sea; this order was no sooner given than
executed; our troops with a manly confi
dence entered the city—the revolvers, panic
struck, fled without ever pretending to
make any resistance, and evacuating the
city in disorder, ran precipitately to two
forts, which they had erected and put in a
state of defence on the sea shore, but nei
ther their works nor their cannon, nor
even the vessels which they had drawn up
to protect them, could shield them from
the attacks, or repress the ardor of our
brave soldiers.

After a cannonade of 3 days (from the
7th to the 9th of June) during which a
great number of the rebels were killed, they
were forced to evacuate the place entirely,
on the night of the 10th, leaving the shore
covered with the dead, dying and wound
ed. The whole of their vessels set sail
in the morning towards Port au Prince.

Thus, notwithstanding the treason which
existed at Gonaives among some weak or
wicked men—neither Petion nor his ad
herents have seen his efforts crowned with
success: they have been every where van
quished and obliged to fly in a shameful
manner: the mere name alone of the pre

sident of Hayti, was sufficient to conquer,
to annihilate them.

What do they want? What would these
agitators, these scourges of society have?
How long will they continue to beg the
pardon of the chief of the state? Are
they unacquainted with the means he pos
sesses of reducing them to dust? A sword,
suspended by a hair, hangs over their
heads, and yet they dare to irritate him?
To whom does the authority belong if not
to the strongest?

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

15th July, 1807.

AN act for raising a revenue for the year
1807 was brought in, and the same having
been once read is ordered to lie over.

ORDERED, That the nuisance occasioned
by Peter Sherron's necessary be removed with
in five days by the police officer; to do which
it will be necessary to fill up the sink, or arch
it over three or four feet below the surface;
& that the expense of the said work be charg
ed to Peter Sherron, and an account thereof
be rendered to the Common Council by the
police officer.

ORDERED, That the street commissioner
for the northern district cause the nuisance on
Patrick street, between King and Cameron
streets, to be removed, by filling up the sunk
en place, or otherwise as he may think best;
and that a sum of money not exceeding ten
dollars be appropriated to this purpose out of
the funds of the northern district.

Test.

JAMES M. MREA, c. c.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Alex
andria, on Monday the 6th inst. a BAY
HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, with
a short swished black tail and mane, cropped
short in the foretop, a blazed face, about five
years old. The above reward will be given to
whoever brings him home to the subscri
ber.

O. F. McGrath.

July 10.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, July 3d, 1807.

THE stockholders in the Marine
Insurance Company of Alexandria are hereby
notified, that the directors have this day de
clared a dividend of five per cent. on that part
of the capital stock now paid, payable to the
stockholders, or their legal representatives, on
the 15th inst.

By order.

J. B. Nickolls, Secretary.

July 3

cc3w

Notice is hereby given TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

THAT a Dividend of Three and a Half
per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said
Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is
declared; and will be ready to be paid to them
on THURSDAY next the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin,

CASHIER.

Bank of Alexandria,

July 6. (7)

Staw4w

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to
gether, four acres of LAND, contain
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green
street, and bounding east and west on Fay
ette and Payne streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

lawf

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at
Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun,
and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY the
14th day of August next, if fair; if not, the
next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the
court of the United States, for the 5th cir
cuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced
at May term 1806 in a suit depending in
said court between the executors of Daniel
Mildred, deceased, who was surviving part
ner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and
Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscara
ra, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of
Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot
in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be
sufficient to raise certain sums of money, in
terest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann;

Armistead Long;

Charles E. Mercer,

June 24.

2awf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VETICH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 115 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Toulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 195 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described properties we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Vetch,

Alexandria, April 25. wksf

PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,

For publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON,

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By David Ramsay, M. D.

Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards \$2.50—to non-subscribers \$3.00—payable on delivery.

Subscriptions received by **ROBERT GRAY**, King-street, Alexandria. June 25. det-lawin

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, just celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen. Alexandria, October 18. es

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a cold on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former

symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq.* late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speck, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 4 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the Chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Mottier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 3 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbanks, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tiffot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Spasms, Gicets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence, every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will

counteract the unpleasant effects of their various duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, or other warm climates, they will be found a trial to convey the most lasting service, will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of preparations have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS, Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose bounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of a gentleman well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calverton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher. About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as to be unable to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. T. T. Sot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1805.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operates so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me are hereby requested to take said Flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me, are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me, or the firm of DENNETT & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

To Rent—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms.

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the Shipping or Grocery business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by Jacob Hoffman—an excellent stand for the Dry Goods business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14.

Staff

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of John Dunlap, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be pleased to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,

William Herbert,

April 5.

Staff

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday WILL BE

AT THE VENE

Corner of Prince and

A variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of

at any time be viewed

lowest limitation and pri

P. G. N

Potomac C

NOTICE is hereby

meeting of the sto

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at the Union Tavern.

Wednesday the 3d day

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with the President's acco

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he laid before them for

JOS. CARLET

George Town, July 1

For S

A stout NEGRO W

years of age. She

, and ironer.

June 26.

142 hds. of MC

5 puncheons R

100 bbls. Shad a

Just Received and

May 25.

I HAVE JUST

And offer

A considerable

FRESH

his spring's Philadel

of excellent quality

Hylon, in quart

Young Hyson

Hylon-Skin

Souchong

I have also

10 pipes 4th propo

5 do. 4th propo

25 crates queens a

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50 boxes and half

100 sacks stoved S

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4000 do. ground AL

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275 Spanish H

12 hogsheds

1764 lbs. Bees-Y

39 boxes white

7000 lbs. Coffee

150 boxes Segs

9 tons Fustic

6 do. Logw

June 9. Wad

Joseph M

Corner of King an

HAS RE

30 barrels WH

3000 lbs. cheese, o

10 bales cotton

10 boxes best Flo

15 casks choice s

40 boxes mould a

10 boxes fresh ch

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Imperial

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Printing, in i

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